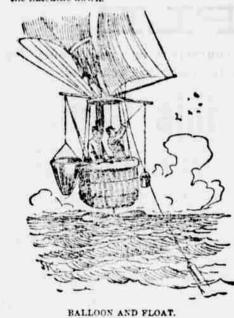
THE BALLOON WHICH WAS STEERED TO LONDON.

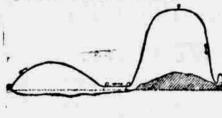
Prosperous Condition of the American Oriental Association-The Silver Question in England-The Brilliant Voyage of Le Torpilleur.

Full particulars of the successful balloon voyage from Cherbourg to London have come to hand, with illustrations. The airship was built to be a steerable one, and it was found to be so practically. The journey was made by F. Lhoste, a skillful and daring young French aeronaut. He and a companion left Cherbourg at 11 at night and crossed the channel. At the first glimpse of dawn they saw that they were approaching the Isle of Wight. The balloon was named Le Tor-

It was of the ordinary construction, except in some of its appendages. First, it was provided with the helix or steering apparatus shown beneath the car in Fig. 1. This brings



Next it had a float which could be let down into the ocean, and traveling through the water would convert the free balloon into a captive one. This float is also seen in Fig. There was besides a conical reservoir holding eighty-five gallons. When the balloon was near the water's edge a pail could be let down, and salt water drawn up till the reservoir was filled. The reservoir was a temporary ballast to hold the balloon from shooting up into the higher regions when the sun should warm the air and the inflating gas. Lestly there was a triangular sail, which the aeronaut spread, and which filled with wind and helped drive them along at the rate of nine knots an hour. Fig. 1 shows the balloon near the surface of the sea,



its float dragging and the air navigators all-

ing their reservoir with salt water.



F10. 2.

Fig. 2 is a double illustration. It shows first a sectional view of the route taken; second, a flat map of the same. The navigators rose first to a height of 1,300 feet, and kept it up at that height till nearly morning. Then they rose to a height of 4,200 feet. During the night they witnessed marvelous phenomena in the way of shooting stars.

When they brought the balloon down, it came to within 160 feet of the surface of the water. The float is arranged with orifices that fill with water when it is submerged. This makes weight and retards the balloon by dragging on it. When it was desired to raise the balloon again the float was emptied. They crossed the Thames at an altitude of 200 feet, and landed at Tottenham station, just out of the city. They steered the machine partly by means of the sail, taking advantage of the direction of the wind. This successful experiment in steering a balloon has been bailed with welcome the world

The Silver Money Question. The English government has appointed a royal commission to inquire into the propriety of restoring silver to its former position, as a measurer of values, in connection with gold. Bi-metalism, it will be remembered, was the rule of the commercial world for nearly seventy-five years. What is meant is, that the majority of the leading nations agreed to permit free coinage of gold and silver, at a ratio of tifteen and a half parts of the white to one of the yellow. The only leading nation which made gold the sole standard of values was Great Britain. Since 1816 every debt due a British subject was payable in London in gold. But on the continent and in the United States the payment could be made in silver as well as gold. When Germany, after the war, exacted \$1,000,000,000 from France, the latter was forced to pay in gold, and Germany took advantage of this payment to follow the example of England, and made gold the sole unit of value. Denmark, Scandinavia, Italy, and for a time the United States, followed the example of Germany, and the result was that gold increased in purchasing power, which fact showed itself in the cheapening of every article the value of which gold measured. This included silver. The result has been very great distress in the business world, as no one liked to produce goods on a falling market. The United States partially remonetized silver, and, because of that fact, has enjoyed bester times than has Europe. India, that has an exchasive silver currency, has been terribly distressed, because it has had to pay its debts to England in gold, and the rate of exchange has been ruinous. This is why England is taking steps to remonetize silver, and so check the ruinous fall in prices. Should this be accomplished, financiers predict a new era of prosperity for the whole world.-Demorest's Monthly.

The American Oriental Association. This is an association formed to delve into the untold treasures of ancient Indian, Persian, Syriac and Sanscrit literature. It is composed of college professors, students, clergymen and American Buddhists, A Yankee Enddist is not easy to conceive of. Yet the fact remains that there is a considerable number of them. The association increases in membership and interest. Its objects are of noble aim for American scholarship. We have not many American scholars at present, but we shall have more in the

Miss Zelia Nuttall has made some very important discoveries in decipharing ancient Astec hieroglyphica.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DRAWING A COW OUT OF A WELL BY MULE POWER.

The Sulky Plow-Don't Turn the Farm Hand Off, but Make Winter Work for Him-Filling Washes-Marketing Col-

In this picture is a Yankee notion which our farmer friends may find it convenient to copy. It appeared originally in The Rural New Yorker. The clever plan shown was not, however, thought of by a New Englander, but by

an Indianian.

A heifer weighing 1,000 pounds broke into the yard during the night and fell into a well 23 feet deep. She fell to the bottom, with her head just above the water, where she lay looking up as though imploring aid. It seemed at first a hopeless case, but at last a plan was proposed that proved successful. Three proposed that proved successful. Three strong poles sixteen feet long, were raised over the well and chained together at the top, so that they stood over the well like a three legged stool. Two sets of hay fork ropes and tackle were obtained and made fast to the chain at the top.



OUT SHE COMES. One rope was passed round the heifer, just back of the forelegs, and fastened. The other end was brought down through a pulley, as shown in the picture. A span of strong mules provided the motive power at the end of 'he rope. The other rope was fastened 'bout the helfer's horns. A group of men pulled at this, and thus kept the animal's head from falling to one side and catching on the stones. A steady pull by the mules brought the heifer out without injury. As soon as she cleared the well curb a door was pushed und: her and she was lowered to the ground and the ropes were removed. In a short time she was upon her feet, apparently but little the worse for the accident. It frequently happens in accidents of this kind that animals are in danger of drowning or of beating their heads against the wall. In such cases a halter or rope should always be put on the animal's head, to bold it until help can be brought.

Make Winter Work.

would stay at the farm if they knew they for market. could have a good home. These are the men you should help. Many a young three dozen in each. If the celery is a little encouragement, such as you can fill the box. Celery cannot be grown, man at work for you don't let him go of two and a half to three dozen, according tramping off to the city this winter-if a to the season. few words from you will keep him away. Exert yourself, make a little extra work for the sake of giving him a job. We make no plea for the many foul tongued mowing machines the practice of throwrascals who are found on too many ing land up into ridges to dispose of sur-They are worse than poison in your famble of appreciating a home, and who has row on the surface is far better than no good in him, keep him if you can. You way for disposing of surplus water. Wintical benevolence that you will never regret.-Rural New Yorker.

The Salky Plow.

Wheeled plows are used to a considerable degree in these days of hard packed ground. The wheels carry the weight of the plow and prevent to some extent the hard packing of the bottom soft, which comes with long tilth. Harder and harder it seems to be for man to wrest a living from the ground. He must sharpen his wits up to the last degree.



SULKY PLOW.

Those with whom the sulky plow is opular declare that with it an even depth of farrow can be gauged perfectly. It turns over the land so completely that grass and weeds can by it be thrown under the furrow and left to rot and enrich the soil. It is not, however, quite so handy for turning corners as the old fashfoned hand plow was. It is much easier on man and beast, though.

Recently we have taken advantage of the comparative leisure on the farm to do something toward stopping washes. In many places we found little washes started on the upper side of ditches. Our practice for some years has been to leave | belongs to the owner of the tree. an unplowed strip three or four feet wide along the upper margin of ditches to stop twenty-five hens is quite enough to fertilwashes and filter out the dirt coming down from above. It works admirably, but sometimes, notwithstanding this pre caution, little washes have started. had a hand with a wagen load of leaves follow each ditch on stubble land, throw leaves in each wash, and where tooks were convenient put some of them at the the variety called Nisbit's Victoria to be lower end of the wash to hold the leaves in place. In the absence of rocks a few to germinate nearly as early as the earlistubs may be driven across the mouth. | est. Leaves not only catch and hold dirt, but enrich the spot, and next year grass and weeds will spring up in the wash and filter out the dirt passing through them. A very little work of this kind every summer will keep a farm in excellent condition. It should be done in summer.

or autumn, so as to be ready for the winter rains; not in spring after those rains have done their destructive work .- Southern Cultivator.

The Spanish Onion.

In the city markets part of the year are to be seen onions of enormous size. They are plainly onions, but four to six times as large as the flery, tough little vegetables that pass under the name or-dinarily. They are sold by the pound, and large ones weigh as much as a pound and a half, sometimes more. In the cating of them it is found that they are as mild as they are big. The fire and biting quality seems to be spread through the large bulk till the flavor is quite lamblike, compared to our northern onion.

Marketmen tell us this is the Spanish onlon. It grows in Bermuda largely, and is shipped thence to the United States. When one tastes it it seems to dawn on crops of export from Bermuda.

This fine flavored, mild, big onion could not probably be acclimated in the northern states. But there is no possible reason dantly at the south. It is so agreeable in taste that, were it once made common, everybody, even young ladies, would cat onions. It leaves little taint on the breath | nacing every day; therefore, compared to the common onion. Souththeir gains by cultivating it. That country is the most prosperous in which the articles it consumes are raised on its own

A Butter Dairyman.

Jesse Owen is a model butter dairyman of Elmira, N. Y. The Dairy World gives the following account of his meth-

in winter as possible. In the fall he used to take his milk from the cellar and put it in a room above ground, but he now heats the celler by steam when necessary, and keeps the milk there the year round. He maintains the temperature of the cellar at 62° to 65° for setting milk. The cellar is so dry that he frequently gives it a wetting. It is in the basement of the dairy house, and nothing else is kept there. He has a boiler, with a two-horse power engine, for churning. He has his cows come in during the fall as far as possible. He lays down a bushel of corn and a bushel of oats in his windmill. He puts a bushel of this with a bushel of wheat bran and feeds each cow four quarts a day when in milk, also feeding good hay. In his large barn in cold weather the temperature never goes below 45°. He uses spring water, which never freezes. In winter he waters his cattle only once a day. Of course he does not get quite as much milk in winter as in summer. He cuts his corn ear'y and feeds that. He gets more butter in November than in any other month in the year. He has only Jersey grade stock, and raises ten calves a year, which are supposed to replenish his dairy. He feeds the calves with skim milk for the first month, and then begins to feed a little hay and grain. He averages from 250 to 278 pounds of

Marketing Celery.

butter a year from each cow.

Celery intended to be taken to market must not be removed from the pit or row while it is green. It is not salable in that Can't you make work for the hired the most expensive stage through which practical help to them in after life; that condition. The preparing for market is man this win'er? Try it. Can't you the crop passes. Every separate root has in ects many with the idea that manua make arrangements for feeding stock or to be dug, trimmed, knifed, washed and cutting wood that will enable you to give packed. Sometimes two, or even three the hired man a home, at least? The roots are required to make a bunch cities are filed every winter with farm equivalent to one good sized root. Ten hands who have no place to stay after dozen bunches, even after the digging November. Many of them would come and bringing into the shed, will make a

man can be made into a useful citizen by large, often two and a half dozen will easily give. You have a home, with counting every root, for less than four plenty to eat and drink and enough to cents per root. At wholesale the price wear. If you have a promising young of celery varies from \$1.50 to \$6 per box

Since the introduction of reaping and farms. Get rid of them by all means, plus water has gone into disfavor. In so far as this has induced underdraining it But if you have a man who is capa- has been an advantage, but an open furhave a chance to carry out a little prac- ter grain especially needs surface drainage, as quite often the surface is flooded while the soil is frozen, so that water cannot sonk down to the underdrain. Land for spring plowing is all the better for being thrown into the ridges this fall. It can be got at several days earlier than if the surface is level, and if desired in the spring the ridges may be plowed down.-American Cultivator.

More Mutton-Fewer Wrinkles.

We must increase the size of our stock, not by crossing with other breeds, but by judicious selection of larger, better constitutioned merinos, having fewer wrinkles, less grease and longer staple. It can be done, and that too in a seasonable time, by selection and good keeping. Other breeders of fine wool sheep, who have found their sales falling off since the decline in the price of wool, are taking the same view of the situation. They will endeavor to get the wilnkled merino pelts to unfold, smooth out and cover a larger carcass. It will not longer do to ignore the muiton value of a sheep in addition to what it can do in the production of fine wool .- New England Farmer.

Things to Do and to Know "Wolf teeth" in horses do no harm, and

should be let alone. Soft maples make the best quick growth

trees for the timberless states. The Arabian horse has more endurance

than those of any other breed. More even than the mustang. A strong solution of slum water applied several times a day will remove

warts from animals. When a tree drops its fruit over the fence of a boundary line that fruit still

It has been found that one cock for ize the eggs. More do mischief.

An agriculturist thinks it is better to have corn seeded down with grass than with weeds, as most corn fields are.

Experiments on the tomato at the Michigan Agricultural college proved the most productive, freest from rot, and

Farmers in a neighborhood could club together and buy a thoroughbred stal-Hon, a pure bred bull or ram, and thus improve the stock of the whole country round about, on the co-operative plan. It would be a paying plan too.

try's sure hope in time of need, and that salvation ir in perd must ever be wrought out by their loyal fairn and willing sacri-

WHEREAS, The farmers have created a greater aggregate of wealth for the whole people than all the railways and manutaclife. By reason of this fact their labors give relative value to all the manufactured

pre-eminence of the farming class in the material lite of the country, its rightful influence in the government has einer been country.—Jou nal, Atlanta, Texas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases why it should not grow and produce abun- lost through function or dexter usly appropriated by political schemers who have used it in the interest of a money oligarchy which is growing more dangerous and me-

Resolved, That as the ballot-box is the ern truck farmers could add largely to means provided under our system of goveroment for the expression of the popular will, and as our public measures and established conditions must scoper or later harmouize with the popular will, we are op posed to any attempt on the part of any class to right real or innoted wrongs through force and violence.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the just demands of labor of every class and recognize that many of the evits from He endeavors to make as much butter which the faming community suffer op-press universal lab r, and that, therefore, producers should unite in a common demand for the reform of unjust systems and the repeal of laws that bear unequalty upon different classes.

Resolved, That farmers, together with all other conservative producers, should exert the political influence of their great numercial strength to thwart the increasing danger to the individual and the public interests, which comes from the unrestrained greed of the influential anarchist who dehes law and tramples upon the principles of justices in his methods of acquiring the wealth that others create, and the less influential, less successful, but more demonstrative anarchist who through speech and dynamite boldly proclaims his contempt for law, order, government, human life and individual rights.

Resolved, That as temperance and econ omy are conspicuous elements in the prosperity of the masses, and as a more universal regard for these virtues would do much to harm nize the differences between capttal and labor, we are in favor of such measures, influence, and popular instruction as will induce a more extended practice of both; and to that end we demand such lsgislation in regard to the liquor traffic as will reduce its temptations to extravagance suit purchasers and vice to the minimum, and that will prevent the business from increasing our ly on hand and for sale. taxes, endangering the morals of our children, and destroying the usefulness of our bought and sold.

citizens. Resolved. That we are in favor of so improving upon the public school system that the education of our children shall be a the theoretical plan which is now followed labor is not genteel, and that this sentiment tends to create a helpless class whose inevitable drift is toward the almshouse and the prison: that our country needs an educational system based on a moral, manual. and intellectual training, and one that will here anyway, but there are some who large day's work for one man to prepare inculcate the dignity and necessity of honest labor.

Resolved, That we demand such legislation as will place our railroads under close government supervision, and that will insure efficient service to the public at fair charges.

Resolved, That we favor direct state control of the police of all our large cities, to the end that these great centers of population which are usually so hadly governed may not directly or indirectly increase the burdens or endanger the interests and morals of the b lance of the state Resolved. That we demand of congress

more adequate legislation for the protection of our live stock from contagious dis-PARPS.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a graded income tax, that the inequality of axation may be lessened, and that wealth may be compelled to pay for the support of government according to the measure of protection that it requires.

Resolved, That we demand all the legislation that may be constitutionally enacted prevent the injustice that is inflicted by miller and elevator associations, coal com-binations, and other conspiracies against the rights, property and prosperity of the

Resolved, That we demand alike in the interests of the honest producer and the assumer rigid laws and the rigid enforcenept of law against the adulteration of D. McDOUCFAI.L., Attorney at Law, Ottawa does not declared to D. III. Online in Gedney's Block does not declared to D. III. Online in Gedney's Block does not declare the does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney's Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney's Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney's Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared to D. III. Online in Gedney Block does not declare the declared the dec a extent that some of our farm industries have been greatly crimoles, the public health has been endangered, and commer-

cial morality has been deeply tainted. Resolved, That the question of a protective tariff, which divides political parties and communities and which is generally discussed from a selfish standpoint, should and Main streets from room no state, Ottawa, Ul be settled wholly without reference to private interests, but upon the broad basis of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Resolved, That we condemn the giving of free railroad passes to our public officials, and as earnestly condemn the acceptance of free passes by a public officer, believing that the system was conceived in corruption and is perpetuated with a view of corruptly influencing the official acts of our public servants when the interests of the public servants when the interests of the corporations issuing such favors are involved; and we demand from our legislature laws that shall put an end to this great Main and La table stream. Bouldence on south bind Main and La table stream.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish all these and other needed reforms, and to secure and maintain our rights, we urge farmers throughout the country to aid in the work of immediate organization, that Madison street. Endenice it Webster st. again. we may act in concert and for our own and the common good.

The committee on resolutions was in tructed to report resolutions in favor of a structed to report resolutions in favor of a law regulating charges at the stock yards, and also to recommend legislation on the stock yards, and also to recommend legislation on the stock yards. When the stock yards was the properties of p natter of railroad-freight tariffs.

What the Press Says.

The Swift Specific Co. have something nteresting to say to you in another column. The popularity of their medicines is some-thing wonderful indeed; yet when we see how effective it is in all diseases pertaining to the blood, we are not surprised that its popularity is so great. It is undoubtedly one of the best blood medicines in the world .- Examiner, Abington, Va.

Swift's Specific .- This wonderful blood purifier has received the enderse-

At the meeting of the Farmers' Attisace, held at Chicago on Friday last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The formers of the United Markets, The formers of the United Markets and blood taint is remarkable. States are most in number of any order of States are most in number of any order of Citzens, and with other productive classes fore. This medicine is for sale in every have freely given of their blood to found and maintain the nation.

WHEREAS, Experience has taught us that in the great plane people is our countries. sum of m ney you can be made perfectly well and happy -N. O. Picayune Sept. 2,

The first S. S. S., or Swift's Specific, ever brought to A lanta, Texas, was bought by Γ Caven & Co., druggists. Asron Blaydes tories of the land, and are likewise sole has been in bad health for a long time and producers of the first necessities of human could get no relief. He was almost blind, life. By reason of this fact their labors Mr. Caven induced him to take a bottle of give relative value to all the manufactured S. S. S. The first bottle brought him out comforts, conveniences, and luxures that on the streets, and the second made a comhim why the Spanish and Italians like are coveted and enjoyed by civinzed so plete cure; and Aaron is yet living and onlons so well. It is one of the main ciety; and, furthermore, Ciety; and, furthermore,
WHEREAS, Notwitustataling this marked with reference to the facts. He is a colored man living here in Atlanta, Texas. S. S S, is now sold by all druggists in this

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Coputy Superintendent of Public Schools.

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A great two more developed resultate in the state of the 2 a and supplied with artening water great back and cubier cases, good large either of ground, a great variety of frouthers to a great variety of frouthers to a country of frouthers to a great variety of frouthers to a country of frouthers to a great variety of frouthers to a great variety of frouthers to a great variety of frouthers to be a great variety of frouthers with a country of the countr

DR. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist,

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